

Figure 3 shows a typical human ear. The outer ear, or pinna, is an irregularly concave cartilaginous member comprised of a number of eminences and depressions which give each ear a distinct shape and form. The helix 29 is the curved outer rim of the ear; below the helix 29 is the antihelix 45, a curved prominence which describes a curve around the concha, a deep cavity containing the entry to the ear canal 33. The concha is divided into two parts, the upper and lower concha 41, 43, by the crux of the helix 31 which curves around the outside of the ear, and extends inwards at about the vertical midpoint of the ear. The upper concha 43 lies above the crux of the helix 31 and below the anti-helix 45; the lower concha 41 lies below the crux of the helix 31 and surrounds the entry to the ear canal 33. In front of the lower concha 41 and projecting backwards from the front of the ear is the tragus, 35 a small semicircular prominence. Opposite the tragus 35 and separated from it by the deep curvature of the intertragic notch 37 is the antitragus 39.